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involved must be carefully weighed and debits and credits adjusted after due deliberation. In reading "Municipal Monopolies" one has the feeling that an excellent brief for municipal ownership has been written, but that the mass of valuable material which it contains might be made the basis for a rejoinder by opposing counsel. The authors would certainly have made a deeper impression had they adopted a more impartial tone. So good a cause is best served by scrupulously fair treatment.

L. S. ROWE.

University of Pennsylvania.

The Growth of Democracy in the United States. By F. A. CLEVELAND. Pp. xvii, 532. Price, \$1.50. Chicago: Quadrangle Press, 1898.

Throughout the treatise, instead of "growth of democracy" the author employs the felicitous expression "evolution of popular co-operation in government." This would have made a most fitting title for the book, since it is just this conception which the book contributes of special value to students of political science. The substitution of "popular co-operation in government" for "representation" would avoid many quibbles and abstractions in political writings. The crudest societies and the most absolute oligarchies have known representation—popular co-operation in government is a modern product, which has changed and must ever change with the conditions which form the basis for social organization. Therefore, it is a development which must be studied as one phase of the general evolution of society, as a phase of social organization. This book traces the evolution of institutional provisions for popular co-operation in government of the American colonies and of the United States.

The beginnings of the modern state were in the mediæval trade organizations, where industrial co-operation, based on contract, was the fundamental principle. The modern state is a cloak which is put on by the industrial organization. The treaty of Westphalia marked the triumph of industrialism over absolutism. The last attempt to revive the predatory state in American colonial establishment failed because the environment of society in America was such that none other than an industrial state could live. In chapter two is treated the evolution of popular co-operation in government in the American colonies. This chapter shows by testimony which comes home to every American, the author's contention that in the colonies we find an epitome of the development of the modern state. The industrial forces of society were dominant from the beginning and were the leading factors in every new political formation.

Of especial value are the chapters which present the historical summary of modification and growth in our institutions. These are full of historic data and references which make the book of great value to the student. This abundant material is supplemented, furthermore, by an appendix containing the Corrupt Practices Acts of Great Britain and Massachusetts; the Tramways Act of Great Britain, and the Wisconsin Act to Regulate the Granting of Municipal Franchises; Statistics and Tabular Statements of Laws Concerning Capital and Labor, Debtor and Creditor, Taxation, etc.

The original material is of considerable value and in presenting it the author has saved the student a vast amount of labor. In the arrangement and analysis of the material, the book is faulty. It is a strange admixture of history, political science, economics, law, sociology, etc. There is frequently a confusion of technical terminologies, while to the specialist it must often appear quite elliptical. The historian would criticise the chapter devoted to colonial government while the general reader will find it difficult to obtain a clear idea of the forces which evolved our system. The growth of the unwritten constitution is effectively presented and its importance thoroughly appreciated.

The modifications of private and public law as a result of popular co-operation, the numerous provisions against the arbitrary use of legislative power, the legislation relative to Capital and Labor, and Debtor and Creditor, are all summarized in a way which shows an enormous amount of detailed study. The results will prove of greatest service to speakers and students who may not have time to consult the original sources. The limits of the work do not permit of an exhaustive or even a fair treatment of such problems as taxation, control of corporations, etc., and it is but natural that the treatment given should misrepresent the author's general attitude with reference to such serious problems.

The special value of the book lies in the objective presentation of our early institutional development by means of original material.

W. H. ALLEN.

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The Provincial Governor in the English Colonies of North America.

By EVARTS B. GREENE, Professor of History in the University of Illinois. (Harvard Historical Studies, Vol. VII.) Pp. x, 292. Price, \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1898.

All students of American colonial history will welcome this thorough and scientific study of one of the most important subjects in the field of the British colonial administration prior to 1763. The